

forgotten and no more believed by any sensible person. All of this rubbish was quoted from a book published against us here some years ago, that I have lying on the table by my side at this moment, so Mr. Holmfelt if he should see this will find that he has a good many lies to be responsible for. He closed by telling the people that, although he was anxious to get back to Utah himself, if anybody else should be foolish enough to undertake the journey, to be sure to have a return ticket in his pocket, because it would be impossible if once there without that to get away.

One thing he did do for which he deserves praise. He dispelled the idea among the people here that the missionaries receive pay while laboring for the spread of the Gospel.

At the close of his remarks the Rev. Nielsen stood forward and blurted out his dissatisfaction with regard to Mr. Holmfelt's remarks and stated it was not half bad enough. He gave notice that another lecture would be given on the subject.

At the appointed time we met in a large pavilion to hear how badly they would paint us. The house was crowded and all seemed anxious to hear something. The same old, worn-out stories were told. Mr. Holmfelt declared that the Gospel taught by the people here by us was not the Gospel taught over in Utah. They now asked us to defend ourselves against what they had said. Your humble servant accordingly stepped unto the platform and explained why we did not wish to discuss the question there and then. I gave out a notice that the next evening at the same place we would, with the Bible in hand, defend our cause, and invited the people to come and hear us. Rev. Brown dismissed the audience with the remark that Mormonism was the work of the devil, and that all Mormons, if they did not repent, would go to hell.

The following evening, according to appointment, Elder W. J. Sorenson and myself, together with Elder Rasmussen, just arrived from Salt Lake City, presented ourselves at the hall. The house was full and overflowing. Many had to leave as standing room was not to be had. The two ministers were in the audience.

We opened our meeting by singing a hymn, and offered up a prayer to the throne of grace to assist us in our undertaking, as we were well aware of the class of people we had to deal with. After prayer Brother Rasmussen read our Articles of Faith, in answer to an accusation that we do not believe in the same God that other Christians worship. Now was the golden opportunity to bear our testimony of the truth. It was with a thrill of both fear and pleasure that I stood forward to proclaim the Gospel of peace, knowing that the sympathy of nearly all present was with the minister, and against us, but all fear soon disappeared, inasmuch as we knew that we had the truth on our side. Our articles of faith were explained to the people and references given to the Scriptures to show why we believed so. The ministers felt rather uncomfortable, but as that night was ours, I politely told them to keep quiet till I got through, when an opportunity would be given them, as I

intended to be more liberal with them than they had been to us.

After explaining the plan of salvation to the people, and showing the necessity of living lives that were becoming a follower of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, I closed my remarks by answering some questions that had been put to us the evening before, and inasmuch as it was of so great importance to the ministers, to get the people to see the alleged monstrosity of our doctrines and fearful conditions of those that should be led to accept them, I let them know that I deemed it of just as great importance for all to investigate their teachings, which to us, are no better than ours to them. I closed by asking them to prove first, that infants can exercise faith unto salvation; inasmuch as the Scriptures show that faith is of first importance to those who accept baptism for the remission of sins; second, that Christ or His Apostles at any time baptized infants; third, that their mode of confirming children at the age of fifteen is scriptural; fourth, their authority to administer the holy ordinances pertaining to the Gospel.

Rev. Brown, of the state church, instead of answering my questions, blurted out some venomous stories. Rev. Nielsen of the Methodist church did not have much to say neither of them touched the subjects suggested to them. After a few more remarks the meeting ended.

We felt that the Lord was with us and that the testimony of the truth had been given to many of the higher class of people here that we could not under other circumstances reach, and we hope that for all, at the present time the feeling against us is anything but favorable, our words may have fallen on some good ground. The mission here is not what it used to be years ago; the clergy and learned men have long since found that it is useless to come with the Bible against us. They take our Church books and endeavor to make people believe they contradict themselves. They will resort to almost anything but the Bible. Those who intend or expect to go abroad to preach the Gospel should therefore study well our own Church books. They will have to know something about the Books of Mormon, the Doctrine and Covenants and our other works, for they are now among the people and they are beginning to know what they contain.

We feel well in our labors and feel to rejoice that we have been counted worthy to be sent to the nations of the earth as ambassadors of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, and hope and trust that the Lord's blessing will be with us and all that have been so sent, that they may have strength to bear them up under all circumstances and conditions.

Your humble servant,

WM. BUCKHOLT.

ESBJERG, Borgergade, No. 56.

NEWS NOTES.

A fine new race and driving track is being built at Santa Fe, N. M.

The New Mexico penitentiary is being improved by the plastering of the cell rooms.

Edward Drew, of Walker Valley,

sixteen miles north of Ukiah, Cal. was so badly burned on Friday that he will lose both feet. He was camping in Round Valley, and while asleep rolled into the camp fire. His lower extremities were terribly charred.

The wheat crop of 1894 in the Cache la Poudre valley west of Windsor, says the Fort Collins (Colo.) *Courier*, is estimated at 325,000 bushels, about one-half of which is still in growers' hands. Of the quantity sold the mills have taken about 70,000 bushels, and the sheep feeders nearly 100,000 bushels.

On Friday afternoon a company was organized at Florence, Colo., for the purpose of building and operating a canning factory with a capacity of 20,000 cans a day. One-third of the amount of money necessary for the enterprise was subscribed inside of ten minutes. Local capitalists are subscribing liberally toward it.

A. A. McDonald, proprietor of the Belcon mine at Red Cliff, Colo., has returned from the oil fields in Routt county, so states a dispatch. He says there are from 8,000 to 10,000 acres of good oil land in one body near Steamboat Springs and is of the opinion that flowing oil wells can be secured at a depth of 500 to 700 feet. Fourteen oil springs were found in one place.

The Grand Junction (Colo.) *Star-Times* states that the Colorado Gilsonite and Asphaltum company now has 116,990 pounds of that mineral stacked up at the freight depot ready for shipment to St. Louis. There is enough additional in transit from the mines to make the total shipment 200,000 pounds. Manager Le Sieur informs the *Star-Times* that he has 600,000 pounds on the dump at the mines in Rio Blanco county.

While in a frenzy on Monday morning, Julius Hell shot and wounded an Italian miner who was passing by his cabin up Ute creek, Idaho, at the time. Hell has a lease on the Humboldt mine, but has been recently drinking quite heavily and was up nearly all of last night on a carousal. Taking his rifle in hand Monday morning he stepped to the door and raising it fired a shot at the Italian, who was passing on horseback, the bullet entered the right arm and shattered the bones near the shoulder so badly that it will be necessary to amputate the arm, and the injury being close to the shoulder, there will be great danger of the Italian losing his life.

Jesus Traffoya, a Mexican, was seriously cut in the back at an early hour on Saturday morning by Walter Davis, a colored man. A card party was given the previous night at the residence of one Charles Stanfield, at which the players imbibed quite freely. About 3 a. m. Davis and Traffoya became involved in a drunken row and suddenly the former drew a knife and plunged it twice into the back of the Mexican. The Mexican fell to the floor with a groan and the blood poured from the wound. An examination by the surgeon showed a cut eight inches long and one and a half inches deep in the back, immediately below the left shoulder blade. Beneath this was another cut two inches long. Davis, who was employed at the Printers home, was arrested by the police next morning in a cabin where he was hiding.